

ALLIED FORCES DEFEATED; DRIVEN BACK BY GERMAN IS

ALLIES ARE DAZED BY ONWARD SWEEP OF TEUTON FORCES

Along Battle Line of 300 Miles Defending Hosts Are Forced Back. FIRST GREAT REVERSE IS ADMITTED BY PARIS. Advance of 1,000,000 Germans of All Arms Through Alsace-Lorraine Is Under Way. THREE GREAT BATTLES RAGING. Minor Fights Link Them Into Mightiest Conflict World Ever Has Staged.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, August 24.—With a suddenness which apparently has temporarily dazed the allies, Germany has advanced in one vast concerted sweep along a battle line which now extends practically from Lille to the Swiss border, or a distance of 300 miles. The movements of the Kaiser's forces in Alsace and Lorraine, if they have not been met by the Belgian campaign, at least have been timed concurrently with the latter, so that simultaneously 1,000,000 Germans of all arms of the service have begun the advance through Belgium and across Alsace-Lorraine into France.



PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK, QUEEN MARY'S SOLDIER BROTHER. PHOTO UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.



THE PRINCE OF WALES



THE KING & QUEEN OF ENGLAND WATCHING TROOPS PASS BY THE WAY TO THE FRONT. BUCKINGHAM PALACE. COPYRIGHT BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N.Y.

FORCED TO RETIRE BEFORE MIGHTY ARMY OF KAISER

British and French Troops Withdraw to Covering Positions. ENORMOUS CASUALTIES SUFFERED BY BOTH SIDES. French Soldiers Will Remain for a Time on the Defensive. ALLIES' PLAN OF ATTACK FAIL. Temporary Abandonment of Parts of Alsace and Lorraine Perced.

Serious Reverses Suffered by Allies

The French and British troops opposing the German army, the German army in Belgium have suffered a serious reverse, according to the official announcement issued by the French War Office. In the battle line, which extends from Mons to the Luxembourg frontier, several army corps, composed of both British and French, took the offensive on Sunday against the German, but by dint of attack failed, owing to the "unforeseen difficulties," as described by the official statement, and the troops retired on the covering positions.

GOVERNMENT WILL AID IN HANDLING COTTON

Properly Safeguarded Warehouse Receipts to Be Made Basis for Currency. WILSON URGES CO-OPERATION. S. T. Morgan, of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Declares His Company is Ready to Build Cotton Warehouses Throughout South.

FRENCH ARMY WITHDRAWN IN HEAT OF GREAT BATTLE

Troops Are Retiring From Alsace to Prevent Being Cut Off by German Forces at Metz. NEWS DISCOURAGING TO PARIS. War Office Openly Criticized for Not Reinforcing Weak Places in Line. Reports Offset by Announcement of Marked Successes.

MOVEMENTS OF JAPAN OF INTEREST IN U. S.

Officials Have Faith in Assurances of Intention to Localize Conflict. CHANGE IN PUBLIC SENTIMENT. Entrance of Far Eastern Nation Into European War Develops Sympathy in United States in Favor of Germany.

VICTORY AFTER SIX DAYS OF DESPERATE FIGHTING

Russians Win First Great Combat in East Prussian Theatre of Operations. BATTLE FRONT OF 30 MILES. Forces on Both Sides Gradually Increased—Germans Finally Forced to Retreat, With Czar's Soldiers in Pursuit.

AMPLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR AMERICANS TO LEAVE

Secretary Garrison Declares Steamship Service From All Parts of Europe Is Adequate. REPORTS ON RELIEF WORK. Financial Condition of Refugees Stranded in War Zones Improved. United States Naval Officers in Charge of Dispensing Funds.

DEAD WOMAN IDENTIFIED

Confessed to Murder After Man Lived Buried. Buffalo, N. Y., August 24.—A woman who died at the Buffalo State Hospital to-day was identified as Estel M. Hodge who gave herself up in Philadelphia in June, 1911, and said she had killed Emilie Amann, of Warren, Pa., after John A. Andrews had been convicted for the murder. Andrews got a new trial and was acquitted. The woman was brought to the State hospital two weeks ago from Niagara Falls, where she gave herself up to the police, declaring the killed Mrs. Louise Bailey at Freeport, N. Y.

CONFERENCE HELD IN CLEARING UP PROBLEMS

The conferences that we have held in recent weeks have done a vast deal, first of all to clarify problems, and second and perhaps more important, to show how by co-operation we can solve the problems. Not all of these problems are going to be entirely solved because the circumstances are of such extraordinary difficulty, but that they will come very near to being solved, I for one have no doubt—provided always we keep cool and think of these things in the same self-possessed temper we would exercise if conditions were not extraordinary. We are not to be run away with by sudden excitement; we are not to be lured upon by unusual conditions; and the minute we sit down together I am sure that we can work things out.

THE WHITE HOUSE FEELING

The newspapers are doing their best to dissipate this feeling, which has grown from the time the Germans made their entry into Brussels. Notable among the journalistic leaders counselling the government to show greater confidence in the public is Stephen Plehn, former Foreign Minister, who writes in the Petit Journal that the government should do as the German government is doing, and take the public in its confidence, even if pessimism in Paris, due to the public's resentful feeling that it was being kept entirely too much in the dark regarding developments at the front.

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PARIS, August 24 (11:50 P. M.)

The French and English, the plan of attack having failed, owing to unforeseen difficulties, have retired on the covering positions. "West of Meuse, the English army on our left was attacked by the Germans, but behaved admirably, holding its ground with traditional steadfastness. The French resumed the offensive with two army corps. A brigade in the front line, carried away by their eagerness, were received by a murderous fire. They did not give an inch, but counter-attacks were made, and they were obliged to retire only, however, after inflicting enormous losses. The Prussian guard especially suffered heavily. "East of Meuse, our troops advanced across an extremely difficult country and made vigorous attacks when they emerged from the woods, but were obliged to fall back after a stiff fight south of the River Sambre. "On order of General Joffre our troops and the British troops withdrew to the covering positions. Our troops are intact, our cavalry has no way suffered, and our artillery has affirmed its superiority. Our officers and soldiers are in the best condition physically and mentally. "WILL CHANGE FOR FEW DAYS "As a result of the orders which have been issued, the aspect of the struggle will change for a few days. The French army will remain for a time on the defensive, but at the right moment, to be decided on by the commander-in-chief, it will resume a vigorous offensive. "Our losses are heavy; it would be premature to enumerate them. It would be equally so to enumerate those of the Germans, who suffered so heavily that they were obliged to abandon their counter-attacks and establish themselves in fresh positions in Lorraine. "We delivered four attacks yesterday from our positions north of Nancy, inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy. "In regard to the general situation, we have the full use of our railroads and retain command of the seas. Our operations have enabled the Russians to come into action and penetrate the heart of West Prussia. It is to be regretted that the offensive operations planned failed to achieve their purpose, as a result of difficulties impossible to